

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1894.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fin

Legal, News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Usyran Pizze and New York Associatiz: Fixes is at 21 to 25 Ann street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The Athlete and the Scholar.

An undergraduate of Harvard College, a young man of missionary stock, and with the strongest inherited predisposition to piety and good works, killed himself in his room in Divinity Hall last week. His habits were trreproachable. He seems to have been poor, although he had won a scholarship. the cause of his suicide we have nothing to do, except in so far as one cause, that seems obvious, throws light or darkness upon the repute of scholarship in the very places in which scholarship is supposed to be the principal aim. The Boston Journal says that this young man "always stood at the head of his class." Yet hardly anybody seems to have known of his existence. Even the young man, to whom he addressed a note before killing himself, was much "surprised" at the suicide's presumption. He only had a slight acquaintance with him, and perhaps ought the dead man took a great liberty.

There are thousands of lads and young men in the colleges as studious and obscure as this Harvard undergraduate was, The "men" honored by the college world are those conspicuous for their athletic achievements or possibilities. The god of undergraduate idolatry is the football player, the member of the university crew, the lucky fellow that gets on the baseball nine, or the intercollegiate team. The youths for whom the universities were founded by our wise and pious ancestors, as the Massachusetts Constitution says of the founders of the university at Cambridge, are of no account in the public opinion of their college. They are scrubs, or grinds, or digs. They are despised and looked down upon. This is not the case at Harvard and Yale and Princeton merely, but it is the case at every college of age or reputation in the East. The student who studies, is a nonentity. The student who develops his muscles, is admired and famous.

Now, it is easy to defend this state of things, and to find good reason for it in the constitution of human nature. It is obvious to say that strength and grace and courage always have been admired, and always will be, and that the undergraduates are not to be criticised for having the same canons of glory that prevail in the extracollegiate world. But ought the college to have no higher ideals than actuate the mobs that go to intercollegiate matches? Is it the chiec of universities to breed athletes and not scholars? It is very well to say that the scholar should be an athlete. Is the college athlete a scholar? On this point we must refuse to take the testimony of college Presidents and professors, anxious not to do anything to drive trade away from their colleges We prefer to consult ordinary experience and comparison. Let anybody compare an undergraduate of Wellesley or Vassar with an undergraduate of Yale or Princeton. The man or boy is usually ignorant of history and literature. The most elementary examination in the Bible, or SHAKESPEARE, or TENNYSON would expose his almost absolute filliteracy. The commonest allusion would confuse him. He is a fine, manly fellow, but he is distinctly not intelligent. The girl is so eminently the superior that there can be no proper terms of comparison.

The institutions founded for the development and propagation of scholarship among men, are not true to the purpose of their founders. If cultivation and research exist among them, they exist furtively and without honor. Where are the names eminent in literature, in art, in philosophy, of the college graduates of the last ten years? athlete, the professional structor in athletics, the professional college man. Take Yale College, for instance, as the most illustrious exemplar of athletic triumphs. What is Yale producing? What is the type of the Yale man now? Is it the poet, or the philosopher, or the man of science? Not much. It is the professional Yale man, or the Yale professional.

A careful study of Oxford or Cambridge might help our American undergraduates. Everybody at those ancient seats of learning is supposed to take exercise. Practically everybody does. Practically, of course, the colleges there have a certain body of illiterate persons of birth or wealth, who are not there by their own volition or with any desire for improvement. But athletic exercise there is taken, practically, by everybody; and to row on the Isis doesn't prevent reading the Phædo or the Anthology. The Oxford and Cambridge men know how to read

The Reported Understanding Between England and Russia.

It appears from European newspapers that a belief is current that England and Russia have arrived at a kind of understanding, which may lead to political cooperation. Is there any ground for such a belief, and is there any likelihood that a combination of these powers, even if formed, would be of

long duration !

The sole basis for the impression seems to be this: that the new Czar has married a granddaughter of Queen VICTORIA, that his mother is a sister of the Princess of WALES, and that, both at Livadia during his father's fatal illness, and since at St. Petersburg, he has been thrown into intimate relations with the Prince of WALES. If NICHOLAS II. these facts might be presumed to exercise upon his sympathies a strong if not a decisive influence. Even as things are, it is quite probable that the young Russian sovereign may enter on his public duties with a marked inclination to contract relations of close friendship with Great Britain, if he can. But can he ! An autocrat, like every other living being, must sooner or later adapt himself to his environment, or he will cease to exist; he cannot long withstand the pressure of the national traditions, interests, predilections, and aspirations. At present there is not so much as the germ of a pro-English party at the Russian court, nor has there been one since the Crimean war. For forty tion. years the Russian people, in their hunger for son damaged by another and secks expansion, have found themselves confronted to make him whole, without reference to and repelled by England in southeastern Europe, on the eastern edge of Asia Minor, in central Asia, and on the western shore of the North Pacific. To allay the stress of resentments thus historically founded, a cided cases, that although a lunatic is not interests and wishes might be materially

power which bitherto has obstructed them. Can this be shown? Undoubtedly England has it in her power to confer benefits on Russia of the utmost value to that empire. But an alliance is supposed to be formed for the mutual benefit of the parties, and what could Russia give in return for concessions, rather than make which English statesmen have up to this time preferred to face the rinks of war ?

Whether a coalition between Russia and England would be a stable one is a question not of sentiment, but of calculation. It would last just as long as Englishmen of both political parties were convinced that they were getting a quid pro quo. This is equivalent to saying that from the nature of things such an alliance would be shortlived. There is only one important service which at this juncture the Czar could render England, and that is to relieve her from the legal and moral responsibility for the protection of the Armenian Christians which was placed upon her by the treaty of Berlin. His assent is not needed to confirm her occupation of Egypt, for nothing can shake her hold upon that country while her fleets command the sea. No more binding assurances can be offered by the St. Peters burg Government that Afghanistan shall be left undisturbed than have been already given. Nor is there any longer occasion for the cooperation of Russia with England to stop the war in the far East, seeing that peace in that quarter seems near at hand through arrangements made directly between the combatants. But in the Armenian business, England has urgent need of the Czar's assistance, and it is not only possible, but in the interests of humanity desirable, that s combination should be formed for that temporary purpose. All the powers represented at the Congress of Berlin are collectively bound to shield the Armenian Christians from outrage and butchery; but England was made in a special way their guardian. The horrible massacre at Sassoon has rendered it imperative that Eng and shall discharge the protective functions which she assumed by the Berlin treaty; and the quick, easy, and rational mode of doing this would be to authorize the Czar to enter Armenia as her mandatory, and rescue the Christians of that country from the awful barbarities to which they are subjected at the hands of the Turk. A temporary league of Russia and Eng-

land, organized solely with the aim of deivering Armenia, would be hailed by philanthropists the world over, and would scarcely meet with any opposition in the British Parliament. But the moment Russia went on to demand the freedom of the Dardanelles and a seaport in Corea the irreconcilable antagonism of the two powers would again reveal itself, and the British Government would be constrained by public feeling to refuse concessions for which no adequate equivalent would be forthcoming.

The Case of the Mad Captain.

The Court of Appeals of this State, by a bare majority, has just decided that a sea Captain is liable for the negligent destruction of his vessel, even if he was temporarily insane when he gave the orders which esulted in the shipwreck. The case in which this rule is laid down

was a suit to recover damages against WIL-LIAM HAYS, the Captain and one of the joint owners of the brig Sheldon. The plaintiff, PAUL WILLIAMS, represented the other joint owners, who had leased or chartered the vessel to Capt. HAYS to sail on shares. The Captain engaged and paid the sailors, furnished the supplies, and had absolute control of the brig during the continuance of the arrangement, so that his legal relation to the other owners was not that of an agent, but that of a lessee or charterer. The Superior Court of this city once decided, during the time of Chief Justice OAKLEY, in an opinion written by that distinguished Judge, that one joint owner of a ship was not responsible to his co-owners for the careless use of it. "The other owners, if not satisfied to leave it in his care," said the Chief Justice, "must look What the colleges are producing is the pro- themselves to the protection of their own property." This proposition, however, has not been generally accepted as correct, and Judge EARL of the Court of Appeals declares that, so far as he can discover, the Superior Court doctrine has not been followed as an authority in any subsequent case. The settled law appears to be that where a joint owner of personal property assumes control over it under an agreement with the other owners as to its use and management, he becomes bound to exercise some degree of care and diligence.

But the question in the case of the brig Sheldon was whether the master was liable for his failure to exercise such care and diligence when the loss of the vessel was due to temporary insanity on his part.

The brig was bound southward with a cargo of ice from the Maine coast. The weather became stormy, and Capt. HAYS, being exhausted by two days of constant duty in the storm, retired to his cabin, took a large dose of quinine, and lay down, leaving the vessel in charge of the mate and the men. The mate presently found that something was wrong with the rudder and that the brig did not respond to her helm. He got the Captain on deck. There were two tugboats near at hand whose masters saw the vessel's danger, warned Capt. HAYS that she was drifting ashore, and offered him assistance in keeping her off, but he declined their proffered help, apparently oblivious of the peril, and the result was that the Sheldon was driven on to the land and became a total wreck, without the slightest effort on the part of any one on board to avert the disaster.

In answer to the charge of negligence the Captain simply pleaded that he was crazy at the time; or in other words, " that from the time he went to his cabin, leaving the vessel in charge of his mate and crew, to were a private person, the conjunction of the time the vessel was wrecked and he found himself in the life-saving station, he was unconscious and knew nothing of what occurred, and that in fact he was from some cause insane, and therefore not responsible for the loss of the vessel."

The Court of Appeals, however, does not agree with that part of this defence which assumes that the Captain was not legally responsible if he was in fact insane. "The general rule," says Judge EARL, " is that an insane person is just as responsible for his torts as a sane person, and the rule applies to all torts, except perhaps those in which malice, and therefore intention actual or imputed, is a necessary ingredient, like libel, slander, and malicious prosecu-The law looks to the perthe purpose or the condition, mental or physical, of the person causing the damage." Hence the rule, sustained by cita-

tions from numerous law writers and deour local reformers are proposing to do with Czar would have to show that his people's punishable criminally for a wrong which he Tammany Hall. commits, he is liable in a civil suit for such Getting rid of the Democratic party in furthered through an alliance with the a wrong where it is not necessary to prove New York city or elsewhere, whether at-

a particular intent in order to establish the fact that the wrong has been committed. The doctrine that an insane person is re-

sponsible for his active wrongdoing being well recognized in the law, Judge EARL holds that he must be deemed equally responsible for wrongdoing which consists of negligence, or the omission to perform a "If the defendant had taken a torch and fired the vessel," he says, "he would have been liable for her destruction, although his act was unconscious and accompanied by no free will. But if he had negligently fired the vessel and thus destroyed her, being incapable from his mental infirmity from exercising any care, the claim must be that he would not be liable. Such a dis tinction is not hinted at in any authority has no foundation whatever in principle of reason, and cannot stand with the authorities I have before cited."

In this view Chief Judge ANDREWS and Judges Finch and EDWARD T. BARTLETT concurred; but Judges PECKHAM, GRAY, and O'BRIEN dissented. One of the counsel in the case was Mr. WILLIAM W. GOODRICH of Brooklyn, one of the leaders of the admiralty bar in this city, who is a prominent candidate for one of the new places in the Supreme Court provided for by the revised Constitution.

The result of the decision in this case of the mad Captain is that there must be a new trial; and the opinion of the Court of Appeals, notwithstanding the general rule laid down, contains one suggestion that may be hopeful for the defence. This is that if the insanity of the master was shown to be solely due to his efforts to save the brig during the gale, his subsequent want of care could perhaps not be deemed negligence for which he would be responsible. In reference to such a condition of things, the majority of the Judges are careful to say that they do not now express any opinion.

The Oligarchy of the 70. It is due to the 70 to say that they show

no signs of evading the responsibilities assumed by them as a self-constituted oligarchy. They are hard at work, we learn from the Herald, in perfecting the new system of oligarchical rule in advance of Mayor STRONG's coming into office, so that he may have "a Government fit to run."

For the purpose of expediting their labors on these "broader lines," they have decided to divide themselves into "a large number of sub-committees," each of which shall devote itself to the consideration of a particular feature of the new and fit system of government to be provided by the 70 as a whole. For instance, there is a subordinate Committee on Garbage, which will settle the street-cleaning question, and the disposition of the refuse, whether by combustion or otherwise. The Committee on the Public Schools will fix the system of public education and decide whether and where new schoolhouses are needed and how to put them up. The Small-pox Committee will arrange to drive out that dreaded disease from the town, though already it is excluded from New York, under the old-fashioned government of the people, more thoroughly than from any other large city of the civilized world. Other committees will take up and settle, with the ratification of the whole body, all questions concerning drainage, docks, charities and correction, sanitation, and every other detail of the municipal Government. Meantime, sub-committees previously appointed are engaged with great diligence, continued day and night, in reorganizing the Police Department and providing for the removal of the heads of the municipal departments generally, with a view to the undisturbed exercise of the authority which will vest in the oligarchy of the 70.

The time is short, for the 70 propose to stablish their oligarchical government early in January, or immediately after the Legislature has gone through the formality of sanctioning it by railroading through their enabling bills. Hence they are hastening the perfection of their new system of administration, so that every member may be able to familiarize himself beforehand with the particular functions he is to discharge; and the oligarchy may thus proceed in business without friction, and with welloiled and scientifically adjusted machinery.

The 70 are going ahead with these preparations solemnly and even prayerfully, and at their present rate of progress they will be ready for the perfunctory ceremony of their investiture with oligarchical au thority soon after the assembling of the Legislature. As, doubtless, they will wear robes suitable to the occasion and befitting their supreme commission, the function will be imposing and memorable. We trust that when they return from Albany, they will march up Broadway in their robes and give the populace a chance to gaze on them.

Getting Rid of Tammany.

There is an interesting controversy now in progress among the local reformers how best to "crush out Tammany forever." Some are proposing the intervention of the Legislature to repeal the charter given the Tammany Society in April, 1805. This proposition is entitled to precedence as the most radical. The Evening Post proposes "to get rid of Tammany" by filling all the offices, from street sweepers to Supreme Court Judges, with members of the Committee of Seventy or individuals designated by its wisdom. The partisan Republicans are for excluding from all share in officeholding, or the honors of the public service in this Democratic city, every man who claims to be a Democrat, or purports to be one, or might be suspected of being one. The Good Government Club men are for bombarding Tammany with circulars.

The various plans are animated and picturesque, but not one of them yet disclosed has anything practical to recommend it. At the recent election in this city, after a campaign of almost unexampled bitterness and against obstacles insurmountable and exceptional, Mr. GRANT, the reluctant and relief candidate of Tammany Hall for the office of Mayor, polled 108,907 votes. At the same election, on the same day, the Democratic party in ten States polled, according to the official figures now at hand, these totals: New Jersey, 115,355; Virginia, 118,433; Maryland, 94,255; Louisiana, 78,065; West Virginia, 76,176; Connecticut, 66,237; Minnesota, 53,579; South Carolina, 36,052; New Hampshire, 34,024, and Delaware, 18,649. It is clear, therefore, that the vote cast by the Democratic organization of Tammany Hall in the one city of New York was nearly as great or greater than the voting strength of the Democratic party in as many as ten sovereign States The proposition to get rid of the Democratic party in New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Louisiana, West Virginia, Connecticut, Minnesota, South Carolina, New Hampshire, and Delaware would be regarded as idle by adult persons of sound memory and understanding; yet, in fact, this is what

tempted by Republicans or by Mugwumps, is no midsummer night's political adventure. It has been attempted repeatedly, but always with one unsatisfactory and discour aging result. The only way to get rid of Tammany in New York city is for some other political organization, Democratic or Republican, to outvote it, not by combination with six or eight factions, casually allied for the temporary overthrow of Tammany, but by the popular strength of its own principles and purposes.

There is no other sovereign or practical method for getting rid of Tammany. There is also one positive method for completely rehabilitating and restoring Tammany in strength and influence. It has been carefully followed by the Committee of Seventy, the Good Government Club men, the German-American reformers, and others since the election, discrediting in advance, so far as they can, the administration of Mayor STRONG, and strengthening Tammany to a corresponding extent.

Regeneration by Monopoly.

JOHN BURNS professes to speak always in the name and interests of the workingman. while the Socialists figure among the most fervent enemies of capitalists and of those whom Mr. Burns represents as the workingman's oppressors. Yet Bunns and the Socialists are irreconcilable antagonists in their plans for making society over anew and levelling it upon one simple line of equality.

The Socialists would abolish inequalities by law. That is, they would abolish the individual freedom and opportunities which contend for success in the field of competition. They would oblige every man to obey and serve a paternal, equalizing. all-ruling, and all-doing State. In other words, there shall be one vast and indispuzable monopoly, and all men and women shall be in it and of it. It is beyond the power of any man to give a valid hope for this gigantic scheme to prosper. It never has survived when attempted; and after nearly nineteen hundred years of Christianity, a religion of unparalleled influence in which it professes to find its fundamental principle, it is substantially unknown in the habits of the Christian world.

Mr. BURNS is likewise for regeneration by monopoly, his ideal monopoly being inferior in magnitude only to that of Socialism. He proposes to right the things that are wrong in society by organizing a certain class of it, immense and predommant in numbers into a union so homogeneous and manage able that it will rule everything, including the men with whom its prospective members are now declared to be not merely in competition but at war. BURNS's scheme is necessarily discriminative and unequal in its benefits. Those who join it are to share in its success. Those who oppose are to be beaten off or crushed. In it the socialistic spirit recognizes a demon as intolerable as the very fiend of capital itself. It would have been surprising if the Socialists at the Burns meeting on Monday night, had not shown their uncompromising disapproval of the theory he represented.

This presents the disagreement between these two methods for reformation, but, notwithstanding that disagreement, all but the most perverted cranks can be cheerful in the certainty that the world of mankind is steadily getting better off, and advancing continually toward a higher and finer plane of existence, independently of a single boost from either the Socialist or the Burnsite.

Another Constitutional Question.

It is announced from Albany that Governor FLOWER has decided to appoint Judgeelect HENRY R. BEERMAN of the Superior Court of this city to hold Circuits and Special Terms of the Supreme Court here throughout the year 1895.

The well-known care of the Governor in such matters justifies the supposition that he has not acted without the advice of the Attorney-General; and, if so, the Attorney-General must be of the opinion that Superior City Court Judges may lawfully be assigned to sit in the Supreme Court after Jan. 1. 1895, notwithstanding that after that date the Constitution of this State will contain no provision allowing such assignments to be made.

Under the existing Constitution it is declared that the Legislature" may provide for detailing Judges of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas of New York to hold Circuits and Special Terms of the Supreme Court in that city." This provision is wholly omitted from the revised Constitution which goes into effect on New Year's Day. Moreover, there is nothing that we can discover in the new Constitution which either expressly, or by fair implication, conveys the idea that the power of the Governor to designate Superior City Court Judges to sit in the Supreme Court was intended to be continued.

It would be interesting to see any opinion on this subject which may have been written by Attorney-General HANCOCK.

The new Constitution is going to be fertile in interesting questions for the Court of Appeals.

The selection of Che-foo as the point of rendezvous for some of the vessels of the Asiatic squadron has the double advantage of assembling them not very far from Pekin and also having them at hand in case of operations by the Japanese against Wei-Hai-Wei. Pekin and, of course, also its port, Tientsin, or

the Peiho, are approached through the Gulf of Pechili, which is formed and flanked by two great peninsulas, the northern being the Linotung, or Regent's Sword, on which Port Arthus situated, and the other the Shantung, which contains Wei-Hai-Wei. Nature, indeed, ha done much for the defence of the seaward approaches to Pekin, there being even a chain of slands across the Gulf between the two peninsulas, while rivers and mountain chains are defences against a land attack from the direction of Japan. But incompetency, naval and tary, when opposed to skill, has neutralised this

The Lisotung peninsula having fallen, possibly the Japanese may operate against the Shan-tung. Or they may direct everything against Pekin, while a move against Moakden is also possible. Chee-foo, a treaty port on the north aide of the Shantung peninsula, has been for some time the station of the Baltimore, Admiral CARPENTER's flagship, and the Charleston and Yorktown will probably soon be with her there. The Monocacy, which draws only nine feet, can go up the Petho to Tientein, and she is one of the very few foreign war ships in those waters that can do it. She has fully one-half me placement than the Petrel, yet the latter draws 11 feet 7 inches. Thus the Monocacy becomes one of the most useful vessels on the station, and can support the marine force to be sent to Pekin. Che-foo, a treaty port, has a fine harbor, and is of maritime importance, and the climate is healthy, so that it is a good station for the headquarters of the squadron

Among our visitors this week, we have had the Earl of ABERDEEN, and we yet have with us an unusual number of eminent English visitors Lady HENRY SOMERSET, JOHN BURNS, M. P. the Very Rev. S. REYNOLDS HOLE, ordinarily called Dean Hole; Dr. Conan Doyle, and others. We had Mr. BUDYAND KIPLING here about not long ago. We are pleased by their

presence at any time. We trust they will all enjoy themselves. Lady HENRY SOMEBER and Mr. Bunns are reformers, and are in this country for reform purposes. Dean Holm is here to raise means for the improvement of Rochester Cathedral, an ancient ecclesiastical edifice worth going to England to see. Dr. Doyan is here to lecture upon personal experiences and literary themes. It was found impossible to induce Mr KIPLING to appear upon the platform, though he could make a fortune by merely reading his own novels and reciting his own flerce ballads. The lecture agents were half crazy to get his name on their list; but what are these people in KIPLING has fred at in India, and then written a ballad to tell how he or somebody else aley

them? We are glad to see all these intellectual visitors from England, a country full of eminent men and women. M. PAUL BOURGET, the Frenchman, who recently made us a flying visit, could not hold a candle to some of them. Good luck to all the decent English people here. May they view us with their kindliest eyes!

Hawail is waiting with patience and faith for She is waiting for the day when lovalty to this ountry's ideals and interests shall reassert themselves in the Government at Washington To the affliction of the Democracy that has been made synonymous with the transfer of the Government to the Republicans, but it may yet be changed before the time of the next election

Our contemporary, the Courrier des Etats Unia, has an interesting despatch from Paris connecting the reported alterations of the French ship Brennus with the reports from the East concerning the damage done by their recent fighting to the Chinese and Japanese fleets The experts who examined the Chinese vessels after the battle of Yaloo say that all the super structures were perforated and knocked to deces. The military masts were honeycombed or shattered, and, according to the officers enraged, all this damage was done in the first half hour of the action. There was no exception. The upper works of all the vessels were in the same condition.

It is partially this information, doubtless, in addition to the need of giving her less top-ham per that has induced the French Admiralty to alter the Brennus. Four hundred tons have been taken from her to raise her to her proper water line, and it has all been taken from the upper works. One military mast only is left; and this we suppose because belief that it may be useful against torpedo

The trade-union organizations of the city have sought the aid of the police in suppressing the German Socialists who disturb their meet ings or engage in rioting at them. To keep these disturbers out of the Cooper Union reception to Mr. JOHN BURNS of London on Monday evening. orders were given that people should be admited to it only by ticket; but some hundreds of the rowdies got there somehow and raised con-fusion which astounded the two members of the British Parliament who made speeches. Mr. Bunns, who is unaccustomed to the manners of the German Socialists here, appealed to them to keep order while he spoke, but few of them understood the language which he used, and they kept up their attempts to silence him by their guttural cries or to drive him from the platform. A strong police force was within call, but the managers of the meeting were unwilling to ask for their help in presence of the English guests of the evening. It was weakness on their part. They ought to have asked the police Captain to drive the ruff. ans from Cooper Union by main force, They

would thus have been relieved from the disgrace which they incurred by permitting the disturb-The German Socialists have got up disturbances at nearly every trade-union meeting held in the Cooper building or elsewhere this year. It has been learned that there is an organized gang of them who go to such meetings for that

purpose. The police alone can cope with them, and they ought to bring them to order without

PROGRESS OF HONEST JOURNALISM. A Severe Blow to the Wildest Associated

Press.

From the Rochester Union and Advertiser. The withdrawal of the Southern Associated Press from the Western wildcat association strikes a severe blow to the latter. At the same time the alliance of the efficient Southern news federation with the United Press, ratified by its representatives without a single dissenting vote. marks the further enlargement of the greatest telegraphic press service in the world. The dismal failure of an untrustworthy and fake concern to maintain its relations with the great ournals of the South is significant of the public's imperative demand for honest and reliable news. This demand the United Press and its allied associations are now prepared to meet even nore effectively than heretofore.

The combination of the New York State Associated Press, New England Associated Press, Southern Associated Press, and United Press, with its unrivalled foreign service, constitute an organization for the gathering of the world's happenings impossible to parallel. The network of its branches includes the most influential and enterprising journals in every section of the country. In New York the Herald, SUN, Times, Tribune, and Recorder are among its representaives. In New England the Boston Herald, Globe Journal, Advertiser, Transcript, the Providence Journal, the Springfeld Republican, literally all the great newspapers of the East are members of the organization. In the South members of the organization. In the South there are the Allanta Constitution and Evening Journal, Augusta Chronicle, Richmond Dispatch, Chaltanooga Times, Charleston News and Courier, and in the middle States such newspapers as the Washington, Post, the Philiadelphia Leiger and Record. In this State the Troy Times and Press, Albany Argus, Journal, and Times-Union, Utica Herald, Observer, and Press, Syracuse Standard, Courier, and Journal, Buffalo Courier, Times, and Enquirer are familiar names with which to illustrate the character of this great organization. In Rochester the public is favored with its services in the Union and Advertiser and Democrat and Chronicle.

Its ramifications spread throughout the West

Its ramifications spread throughout the West and along the entire Pacific coast, warranting and along the entire Pacific coast, warranting the most complete and trustworthy Western telegraphic news. It is unprofitable to sound the timbrel in self-praise, but it is due the pub-lic to emphasize the crippling of a fake news association, and the further strengthening of the old organization, already demonstrated to be the most reliable, enterprising, and efficient in the world.

Abolish the Dishonest Tax.

From the Richmond Times.
Our Washington correspondent called attention yesterday to the fact that further legislation would be necessary to carry the income tax into effect, no provision having been made for the expense of this method of "robbing Peter to pay Paul." The whole question will thus be brought up

again, and will be reviewed in the light of the election of Nov. 6. We think an income tax in any form is objec-

tionable, but by the strong pressure of public opinion such a tax may be administered with reasonable justice and equality. But such a law as we now have for collecting an income tax lacks every characteristic of a wise and just law, and we hope that no provision will be made for its enforcement in its present shape. If all citizens are taxed alike, then will the fundamental Democratic doctrine of equal and exact justice to all be observed; and if the law

is offensive and oppressive all will have an experience of its burdens. If it is satisfactory to the poor the mouths of the rich will be stopped. If it is not fully collected from those who should pay more than they do, then those who have paid fully and fairly out of their more slender means will see to it that these delinquents are brought to hook. In our opinion, the law as it is is an insult to

those who are exempted, while it is a gross injustice to those who are singled out as special objects of this spirit of plunder There is not one spark of honest square Democracy in it.

Mr. Tongue for Scantor. From the Morning Oregonian.
Mr. Tongue is understood to be a candidate for he United States Senate. MUSICAL TEACHING AT THE COOPER

Letter from the Hon, Abram S, Hewit To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I am very nuch relieved and gratified to learn from the card of Mr. Frank Damrosch that I was mis aken in saying, in a private letter not intended for publication, that he had discontinued his nusical instruction in the great hall of the Cooper Union. The error, however, is easily explained. Before I left for Europe, in September was informed that Mr. Damrosch had arranged to carry on his classes elsewhere; and since my return home about a month ago I have passed every Sunday at Ringwood, and therefore, although usually well informed of matters in progress at the Cooper Union, I did not know that Mr. Damrosch had organized his classes as

The public ought to be congratulated upon the

usual for the coming winter.

great success of his efforts to diffuse a knowledge of choral music throughout the community, and I am very glad to learn that he has succeeded in doing what I never could have done placing them upon a self-sustaining basis. agree with him that the small fee charged is no burden upon the recipients of his admirable instruction, but the trustees of the Cooper Instruction, but the trustees of the Cooper Union are compelled to furnish free instruction in every department which they undertake to establish. The operations of the Cooper Union have, therefore, been limited to the income which it receives from its endowment fund, and from the rent of portions of the building. The trustees would be very glad if the space so rented could be appropriated to public instruction, and such an application of the entire building only awaits the reënforcement of the endowment fund by contributions from the public. The need was never greater than at the present time, as every department of the institution is filled to overflowing, and hundreds of applicants are waiting in vain for admission. It is very interesting to state that the pressure at present is mostly upon the scientific departments, showing that the value of the instruction heretofore furnished by the Cooper Union is fully appreciated by the rising generation, Mr. Cooper's family have reached the limit of their resources in meeting the requirements of the institution, which has the sympathy and ought to have the cordial cooperation of all who are able to assist in the diffusion of knowledge among the working classes. Yours respectfully, New York, Dec. 4. natruction, but the trustees of the Cooper

PENNSYLVANIA'S REJOINDER.

Her Football Eleven Sald to Be Fair, and Her Compliments to Yale and Princeton TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I should like to call attention to what is evidently an unintentional unfairness in your editorial com-ments upon the new football scheme proposed by Harvard. You state on Sunday as follows: "Yale and Harvard are traditional antagonists pair, provided, of course, that Pennsylvania prove her title to honors of the first class with a les tionable cleven than that which represents her at present. All bona fide collegians will welcome Penn ylvania as a member of the great quartet, if she i worthy of it."

In view of the usual fairness of THE SUN in comparing the merits of the teams, it would seem as if the editor must have been misled by the statements so industriously circulated by Yale. A number of these were published in Saturday's Sun, to the effect that the "Quakers were "professionals;" that the men only "went to recitation once a month;" that "five of the nen were married," &c. I am glad to see that the man who made these specific statements was ashamed to give his name. In the criticisms made by the experts upon

the teams before the Princeton-Pennsylvania game, great stress was laid upon the fact that the seven men in the "Quaker" rush line were comparatively green men, and upon this basis Messrs. Bull and Moffat predicted that the veterans in the Princeton line would outplay their opponents. Now, surely, had the Pennsylvania men been professionals these two experts would have been aware of the fact. As a matter of fact, none of the men in the line were known to the football world until they played for Pennsylvania, the majority never having played the game previous to going there. Of last year's line but three men remained, the others having graduated. If the Pennsylvania authorities had hired men to represent them on the football field one would have supposed that they would have secured experienced players, as there are plenty of men who are simply athletes among the 2,000 students at Pennsylvania. Coming to the men back of the line, Osgood is the only man who has played on the team of a college having an athletic standing. Brooke and Knipe played for Swarthmore and Haverford: but neither of these small colleges has so high an athletic standing as either Lawrenceville or St. Paul's, where Princeton and Yale get so many of their players. Osgood played several years for Cornell before coming to Pennsylvania; but I fail to see the justice of ruling him out when not a word of protest is raised against Greenway, who played a number of years with the University of Virginia before going to Yale, or against Balliet, who played a number of years with the University of Virginia before going to Yale, or against Balliet, who played a number of years with the University of Virginia before going to Yale, or against Balliet, who played a number of years with the University of Virginia before going to Greenway, who played a number of years with the University of Virginia before going to Greenway that if the other three colleges would refuse to play Pennsylvania it would be a good thing for amateur sport. This comes with rather bad grace from the representative of the college whose professionalism in athletics caused the withdrawal of Harvard from the Intercollegiat comparatively green men, and upon this basis Mesers, Bull and Moffat predicted that the vet-

the withdrawai of Harvard from the Intercollegiate Association, and who himself took a postgraduate course to play with Halliet on the champion team of '93, and who, after graduation, becomes the professional coach of the Princeton team.

Another point which has been overlooked is this: Pennsylvania has an agreement with Harvard by the terms of which all players must be bona fide students who have not played on a college team for more than four years; and as the team that plays Harvard is the regular one, this rule applies to all games.

In conclusion, I would say that a fair investigation would show that Pennsylvania has graduated fewer professional athletes than either Yale or Princeton.

JAS. A. STIWART.

Dec. 3, 1894.

A Trust and the Bables. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: As the walking delegate for the Brooklyn Babies' Mutual Protection Association, I plead for your attention to a very grievous wrong that is perpetrated upon us.

Of scurse you know there are a multitude of usin-fants in Brootlyn, and that, as elsewhere, we all have to crawl before we can walk, and before we can walk there is a good deal of sucking and tugging to be done on the rubber mouthpieces which are placed on our bottles to give us that sensation of "now you've got it and now you haven't." Well, our grievance is with and now you haven't." Well, our grievance is with
the rubber mouthpieces. We constantly hear remarks
that "we ought to grow faster and fatter." But we
can't get enough to eat. The rubber plays false; if we
work like a hand-swing churn we can't get at the contents of the bottle. The rubber is "N. G.," and closes
ax tight as a clam. Complaints are growing load and
strong in our district, and after doing a rusn business
in these ill-devised goods a druggist is out with a secret to our parents. He says it is a trust that has centrol of our necessary.

We await your interpretation of it and your assistance. In the nican while we will yell in various keys.

BROOKLYS, Dec. 4.

When The Sun Will Be a Daily Book. To the Editor of The Six-Sir: I had the pleasure to-day of seeing a copy, No. 1, of The Six, lasts of Sept. 3, 1833, printed at 222 William street, New

York by Benj. H. Day, printer,

This sheet was very little larger than the one I am writing upon. This copy was found in an old trunk writing upon. This copy was found in an old trunk belonging to the late J. Lott. Van Wicklen. who used to keep the old mill at Plumber's Neck. the most easierly part of the Twenty-slath ward.

As I am a reader of The Sox of to-day, the comparison of the two issues is significant. To-day's issue was thrive-two jaces; each page contained about four times as much reading matter as the issue of 1833, or 128 pages for two cents, while one page of the first issue was one cent.

The comparison of the two issues leads one to wouder it fifty years hence the issue of This Six will be in block form, daily.

Nover F. Palmer.

The Republicans and the Income Tax.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer.

There is an easier and altogether a better way to raise the same amount of money, and that is through customs duties. Futies on imports can be levied so as to raise money and help domastic industries. Any internal tax is a tax, that is to say, a burden on home Industry. It is no crime to have as it will be a supported in the control of the contr Industry. It is no crime to have an income above the average of incomes, and the man or the woman who has it should not be punished as for a public offence. When the party of protection takes the holm, as it with March 4, 1897, it will be as imbecile as the party now in power if it be unable to raise all the money to conduct the Government without resorting to an acome tax or other cheap John expedient.

From the Inter-Grean.

The football player's shaggy head Must come within the shearing roke. His days of triumph quickly aged. When many funny bones he broke. litt now instead of lining up tasted singring teams much vexed. This animated coeiege krupp Walts middy for the call of Next! The barber's small talk wearies him. Now his Samsonian strength bath fis He sees his giories growing dim. His hair is stuffing chair and bad.

A hard cough distresses the patient and racks both ings and throat. In: D. Jayne's Expediorant is the smedy wanted to cure your cough and relieve both the pulmonary and trouchial organs—450.

MRS. TOUMANS'S LOST WILL.

Prof. John Fisks and Others Heard Res Speak About It, In the proceeding before Surrogate Fitzgerald to remove Pierre Van Alstyne as administrator of the \$400,000 estate of Katharine Lee You, mans, widow of Prof. Youmans, there was fur-

ther testimony yesterday bearing on the supposed lost will. Prof. John Fisks, formerly of Rarvard, tout fied. He said that many still think that he is professor at Harvard because he continues to reside at Cambridge. He had been an intimate friend of Mrs. Youmans since 1863, and of Prof.

Youmans. Whenever he was in this city he stayed at the Youmans' house. Mrs. Youmans said to him one day:

"You know that this little woman is without bith or kin. Did she tell you anything about making a will ?" asked counsel.

"Yes," he replied. "I remember her speaking to me about it on July 10, 1803. She then said that she had made a will, and that she had left me her estate at Petersham, Mass. She also said that she had left something to Gen. Samue and that are had lett something to Gen. Samuel Armstrong, the Hampton Institute, and other institutions in which she was interested. She informed me she had no near relatives. Prof. Fiske said that he never heard her speak of the incidents of her younger days, now did she say where she was born. He had heard her say that her father was named Newton. He could not recall that she had said where she was educated.

was educated.

Mrs. Lucia Gilbert Runkel testified that she had belonged to a number of clubs and societies of which Mrs. Youmans was a member, including the Wednesday Club and the Barnard Club. She had been an intimate friend of Mrs. Youmans for a number of years. The witness

She had been an intimate friend of Mrs. Youmans for a number of years. The witness
said:

"She often told me that she had neither kith
nor kin, and that her real relatives were on her
husband's side, and that she was a sort of first
cousin of her first husband, William L. Lee. At
another time she told me that Mrs. Charles
Dudley Warner was a Lee and a relative of hera.
She spoke of Gen. Armstrong as 'Sam.' She
once said to me: 'Don't be anxious about Hampton. I have changed my will since Sam died,
and I have left something to the institute and
to the two daughters of the General."

Mrs. Runkel never heard Mrs. Youmans speat
of any near relatives.

William J. Youmans, brother of the Professor
and now the editor of the Popular Science
Monthly, testified that he had heard Mrs.
Youmans say that her father was Daniel Lee
Newton.

Newton.

Lawyer Beliamy said that the charges against Mr. Van Alstyne made by the other side were unfounded; that he was a reputable business man, and that he had become administrator against his desires.

Mrs. Charles L. Culver, whose husband is a first cousin of Mrs. Youmans, testified that Mr. Van Alstyne had been averse to becoming administrator, but that he had accepted the office at the suggestion of Charles Dudley Warner.

The next of kin who appear in the case are an incle and aunt. John Newton of Cleveland and Lucy Ladd of Exeter Centre, N. Y. There are also relatives of deceased, uncles and aunts.

RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION.

The Official Vote on Municipal Construction -No Progress Reported. The Rapid Transit Railroad Commission held

its weekly meeting yesterday at its offices in the Home Life building. There were present President A. E. Orr, Seth Low, John Claffin, John H. Inman, and William Steinway of the Commis sion, Secretary Delafield, Mr. Boardman, and Mr. Beekman, counsel to the Commission, and Engineer Parsons.

The Commission received from the Board of County Canvassers a certified copy of the vote cast at the last election upon the matter of municipal construction of a rapid transft system. According to this report, there were 184,035 votes cast upon this matter, 132,647 in favor of it, 42,916 against it, 399 defective, and

tem. According to this report, there were 184,035 votes cast upon this matter, 132,647 in favor of it, 42,916 against it, 399 defective, and 8,073 blank.

According to the law, work must be begun by the Commission within thirty days from the time of receiving this report, but just what has to be done to comply with this requirement seems to be a misty uncertainty. Perhaps thinking about the matter or discussing routes will suffice. That was about all that was accomplished yesterday, so far as could be gathered from the report made by Secretary Delafield.

The Secretary said that Mr. Orr of the subcommittee appointed last week to confer with the officials of the New York and Harlem road about the interferences that would occur between the new structure of that road and the route up Fourth avenue proposed by Mr. Parsons last week, reported that he had written to President Vanderbilt and had got no reply as yet. Mr. Parsons told the Commission that he was trying to estimate what the roads will cost if built upon the routes and plans which have been provisionally adopted.

A LAWLESS CHURCH ELECTION.

William H. Willis, as referee, has made a rethat the election of A. A. Hall, A. N. Lee, and Baptist Church, to succeed J. W. Sproul, J. W. illegal and should be set aside. It appeared that number of persons were dropped from the roll of membership just prior to the election, persons who were not members of the church were sons who were not members of the church were nermitted to vote, and others who were members were deprived of that privilege. The result of the election was favorable to the candidates who were put forward by the pastor, J. W. Patterson. Heferes Willis finds that the conduct of Fastor Patterson throughout the course of the election was most arbitrary and unfair in the extreme, and that his purpose was to secure the election of those who were friendly to him, who could thus obtain control of the church. He moreover holds that because of the unlawful acts of the pastor and of those cooperating with him the election is void. The report will be submitted to the court for confirmation.

SUNBEAMS. —A white quali was shot by a sportsman near Palab ks, Fla., a few days ago.

There is a symbolic significance in the watch-chain ornament formed of two boar's tusks bound together in croscent shape with a piece of gold or silver. This or any other figure of two prongs, a horseshoe, for example, or a pair of open shears, is believed to keep of

—Another big whaleback steamer for ocean traffic is soon to be built at Everett, Wash, where the largest vessel of the kind affoat was launched a few weeks ago. Seagoing folk on the Pacific coast are yet wait-ing to be convinced that the whaleback is a success as an ocean-going craft.

—It is proposed in Kansas to resubmit the prohibi-tion question to a vote of the people, and the matter will come before the Legislature shortly. The preachers in the State are organising to fight the proposition, and are trying to get Senators and Assemblymen to pledge themselves to vote against a resubmission.

—The Fire Department of Jacksonville, Fla., was

turned out the other day to put out the burning pain in a woman's mashed flager. While cooking the woman mashed her finger, and ran out of the house shricking "Fire!" "Murder!" and lots of other things. A man who happened to be by started off at her fire yell and turned in an alarm of fire, which brought the engine and hose wagons to the scene on a gallop. The firemen helped the woman swear some and went back

-Half a dozen churches in New York bear upon their apires or weather vanes the figure of a cock, though doubtless without any intent upon the part of the builders to preserve an ancient superstition. As an inn sign thereock goes back to days before the Christian era, but the bird became invested with a sort of sacredness among Christians after he had ann was born at cock-crow, and the bird was invested in the middle ages with a superstitious halo of sacrod

Americans may be sufferers to a slight extent from the Chine-Japanese war in having to pay more for their Chinese tea next season, so the tea merchants think. It is suggested that if China is compelled to pay a heavy war indimnity to Japan she may impose a heavy export tax on tea in order to help pay it. It was expected that the war would cause a short-age in the crop this year, because of laborers being called to military service, but this has not been the case The war broke out too late to have any effect or

season's crop.

"There are some queer features belonging to life in Philadelphia," said a man who escaped fro some years ago. "I used to help run a club over there, and we paid \$1,000 a year rent for a house that relatively as well situated in New York would rent for nearly \$6,000. But the amazing thing was that our gas bills one year constiterably exceeded our reat. Nobody in New York expects to get a big house close to his business yet well within the residence starries for \$1.000 a year, but then nubody in New York pays half as routh for light as for rent."

—The W. C. T. U. has received a setback in Alameda,

Cal., where the Board of Directors of the public schools a week ago ordered that the literature of the organization be in future excluded from the schools on the ground that the teachings therein wore "per-nicious" and "a century behind the times." The lit-erature is on the evils of rum and tobacco, and a recent pamphies circulated in the schools declared that a user of tobacco could not be a Christian. A lecture a the evils of eigerette smoking has been delivered in the schools once a week by a W. C. T. U. lecturer. In future the lecturer will be permitted to talk to the gupdle once a month and for fifteen minutes only.